LONDON, NOVEMBER 7, 1848.

It is strongly impressed upon my mind that, whilst I am writing this date, tens of thousands of my American fellow-citizens are hastening to the polls in every part of your widely-extended Confederacy, to deposite in the ballot-boxes those suffrages which are to place in the highest office of the State the former will always live in dread of such being found man who possesses the greatest share of their con- and made use of. Military sway must be the govfidence. It is such a scene as the world cannot parallel. It is a day on which more mind and more of human agency is directed towards one object, and that the greatest, or at all events one of the greatest to which human exertion can be directed, in their being unable to agree, but they have a strong than any other in the calendar of the year. What bond of union in being all Sclavonians. other country can exhibit a spectacle of twenty miltions of people directing their whole thought, and planted even in Sclavonian breasts; the larger purpose, and exertion to the election of the chief masses of the peasantry have gained immunities and officer of their government; all moving simultaneously, all impressed with the importance of the The aristocracy of even Sclavonia has been shaken, business of the day, all feeling the dignity of free- serfdom has been abolished, and, though despotism dom, and all exercising its highest function ! Indeed I am with you in heart and feeling. Strongly do I sympathize with you in all your desires as to the result: anxiously do I hope that, be that result and creating terror by its noise. Sometimes it what it may, it may tend to the prosperity of the country, the happiness of its inhabitants, and the best interests of the human family at large; for upon the prosperity and happiness of the United States do all the chief and highest interests of mankind most materially depend. Were I with you, I should feel the impulses of a partisan; at this distance, any enment and civilization in spite of victorious Generparticular feeling must be merged in the general one; but yet, knowing the nature of the contest, the characters and habits of thinking and action of the candidates, and the wishes of my old and particular friends among you, I should be forgetful of all old associations were I indifferent to the result.

We shall have a scene closely resembling your Presidential election, in France, on the 10th of next month. Europe has never yet witnessed the spectacle of thirty-five millions of people electing, by voluntary individual suffrage, the chief officer of their Government. Indeed, it may be questioned whether any considerable body of people have ever yet been so employed in this quarter of the globe. You have shown the French nation how such a thing may be done. May they make the experiment successfully, and prosper under the administration of the man whom they shall delight to honor! Military fame, either individual or hereditary, appears to be the recommendation to high office, both with you and your brother republicans in France; you negtal Europe than any other ingredients at present have your General TAYLOR and your General Cass, they have their General CAVAIGNAC and the nephew of their great military hero, Napoleon. I am far from inferring from this that the spirit of the age is warlike; the contrary is, I am convinced, very much the case; and all testimony encourages the belief that the public course of both Taylor and CAVAIGNAC would be conciliatory and pacific. We have not the same assurance as to their respective opponents. It would be unfair, however, to pre-

judge them.

The Central Parliament of Germany, sitting at Frankfort, have begun to experience the many difficulties which surround the business they have in hand. The relations between Austria and Germany is a knotty question, which the present peculiar position of the former has thus early forced upon their attention. The question, divested of all political technicalities and diplomatic phraseology, is, what portion of the dominions of the Emperor of Austria is German, and what portion is not; what part of the people are they called upon to take care of and legislate for, and what are the provinces and tribes and castes which are beyond the pale of that care and legislation ! They have taken hold of the subject with resolution, and have grappled with it like men determined to solve the difficulty. They have decided, by a vote of 318 to 90, to take German-Austria and incorporate it into the German Empire, and to leave the other provinces of Austria to organize themselves as they please-recognising no union between Germany and the Austria of the Sclavonians, Magyars, and Italians, save the loose bond constituted by the personal identity of their sovereign. Thus German Austria is part and parcel of the German empire, and the other provinces guard has also been disbanded for an unlimited time. All subject to the House of Hapsburg are to remain connected with it only by the very slender bond of having a German sovereign, but are thus rendered incapable of affecting its nationality in any way by their influences. We at first thought this decision more bold than correct : reflection has since led us to consider it as the course most likely to preserve a secret one. There is a rumor that the seat of government the union and independence of Germany. A contrary decision, and it was that to which M. Von GAGERN first inclined, was to leave German-Austria united to the other parts of the Austrian empire as formerly, and to establish a separate Federal compact with the Austrian dominions as a whole. This would have led almost immediately to a partition of Germany; it would have been to surrender German-Austria to the domination of the Sclavonians; it would have empowered a Sclavonian majority to decide what ties are to unite German-Austria to Germany. The Parliament at Frankfort must guard against such a humiliation, for its clear and paramount duty is to preserve Germany from any chance of partition. Thus the relations between Austria and the Empire are clearly defined. Austria proper will be protected and watched over with the same care, as part of that empire, as Massachusetts and Virginia are by the Congress of the United States, as parts of the Umon. Here the similitude ceases: neither Massachuseus nor Virginia can hold possessions (extra to their own territory) and beyond the control of the General Government. All the people of Massachusetts and Virginia are Americans, but the greater portion of the people of the Austrian empire are not Germans, or residents on German soil. Over these Austria will continue to exercise her own authority and dominion, irrespective of the General Government of the Germanic Confederacy, and independent of its control, excenting so far as her conduct in respect to these ex-Germanic dominions may affect the interests and the peace of Germany. Thus the Government of completed, will be, of necessity, a complicated affair; if it can be settled by the harmless artillery of words it will be well, but there is such a conflict of interests and feelings that we are often afraid the thetoric of another description of artillery will have to plead, if not with more persuasive, with more

It is to be apprehended that with the capture of Vienna, by Windischeratz, aided by an un-German military power of Croats and Sclavonians, the great story of Austrian freedom has, for the present, closed. We do not, however, regard the struggle as over. The resistance and reduction of Vienna form but one chapter of the history. The late attempt in that city to throw off the bondage which oppressed its inhabitants was probably an Il-concerted and premature one, but we are much mistaken if the parrative of the heroic resistance hade by the citizens, the students, and the laboring classes of Vienna, against the half-civilized rdes of the conqueror, will not contribute more an simile the spirit and heroism of true liberalism, dam and presented to his Majesty, after some delay and diffi- certainly no reason why it should not be; but the reverse

powerful eloquence, before the, at present, desired

event is accomplished.

result can crush them. ernment has supported itself on the tried loyalty and devotion of the Austrians against Sclavonian forwardness. This policy must now be reversed. For there can be little popularity at Vienna for any prince of the house of Lorraine or Hapsburg. Late create disturbance; the numerous unarmed citizens entering events will live in the popular mind from year to year, and they will be as unforgiven as they will continue to be unforgotten. There will be a long enduring bitterness of feeling between prince and people, and the latter will always be finding opporunities of vengeance and retribution; at least, the ernment of Austria. In fact, the Government is alreadya military one-RADETSKI, WINDISCHGRATZ, and Jellachich are its true masters. With a monarch of imbecile mind they will continue to be such. There may be a sudden end to their power,

But the seeds of liberty and liberalism have been emancipation from the revolution; these cannot be taken from them-there can be no retrograde step. may for a while appear to flourish, its death-blow has been struck even here. Thus it is that the great cause of humanity and liberty progresses. Sometimes the surface runs rapidly over obstacles, runs unseen and silently in an under current; and so, at the present moment, is it rapidly running. The peasantry and humbler classes throughout the Austrian ex-German dominions are running with this current, the abrogation of the feudal tenures by the Diet of Vienna has given them a great start, and the Sclavonians will continue to advance in enlightals and Aulic councillors of State. And for this improvement in their condition the Sclavonians are indebted to the prowess and perseverance of the Viennese. They it was who dealt the first blows to despotism, by the banishment of METTERNICH. by forcing the Emperor to convoke the Diet, and by enabling the Diet to pass its emancipatory decrees. It is surely not for having done this, for having bestowed rights and property on the peasant, given the country a foretaste of constitutional liberty, of freedom of thought and of the press, that the Viennese are now made a sacrifice; although we know that it is 400 often the fate of great public benefactors to seal their legacy with their blood.

We have thus gone into our comments upon th condition of Austria, both as it is likely to be affeded by the decisions of the central Diet or Parliament at Frankfort and by the conduct of the Empelor at Vienna, and the character of the persons ne has employed in reducing the latter city; because we think that the affairs of Austria and the isstes which will unavoidably grow out of them, are more likely to affect the tranquillity of contimitgling in the politics and the policy of its strongly igitated population.

FRANCE is in a quiet and settled state, compared with Austria and Prussia. The revolution in the former country, which commenced in 1790, and could not be said to terminate until 1815, did for France what the revolution of 1848 has yet, we fear, to do for Germany. The outrages and murdes which have disgraced the populace of Frankfor, Prague, and Vienna during the present year, seem to be an acting over again, although as yet only on a very miniature scale, the terrible atrocities committed at Paris more than half a century ago. France is a revolution ahead of Germany and the abuses which have to be "stripped and whipped" in the latter country have been eradicated from the former one by a bygone severe and searching operation.

NOVEMBER 9 .- There is very little known yet of the details of the siege and capture of Vienna. We are afraid, however, that some of the insurgents were guilty of great breaches of good faith in firing upon their opponents during some intervals of suspended hostilities. Such things, though almost sure to arise in a state of irregular warfare, are alto gether indefensible, and we are prepared to hear of some terrible vengeance upon the heads of the offenders. Fire has caused much mischief in Vienna; both the palace and the noble library, containing 300,000 books and 12,000 MSS., bein flames; both buildings were, however, saved without much injury. The students are said to have fought like madmen. and have been slaughtered in great numbers. The conse quence is that WINDISCHGRATZ has decreed that the Academic Legion shall be "forever dissolved." The nationa newspapers and political associations are suspended, and all assemblages of more than ten persons are forbidden. A strict search has also been made for concealed arms. The General has also refused to recognise the Diet in Vienna as the legal one: it assembled, however, on the 1st instant, but it was surrounded by the military, and of course its session was will be removed to Prague; but the Emperor, short-sighted as he is will enrely suffer himself to be advised poon this point. Should he remove his capital, he will, under the present views and feelings of the Assembly at Frankfort, cease to be a German prince. Austria will become Sclavonian, not Teutonic, and United Germany will not suffer so fair a portion of the Faderland as the Duchy of Austria to sink into the position of a province of a foreign kingdom and to be governed by a non-resident foreign prince. So much for Aus-TRIA; and your readers will, I am afraid, think much more than enough. In the mean time, there is much trouble brewing at Prague, Cracow, Brunn, and other places, where the opulace are almost in open rebellion.

Then there is Paussia, where the Sovereign is doing nearly s much mischief, by his ill-judged obstinacy, as the Emperor of Austria is doing in his dominions by his weakness The King of Prussia gradually concedes every thing to the people, but he does not yield any point until he is comelled, and never submits with a good grace. Thus the people feel that they owe him nothing, and attribute to his fears, and not to his generosity, every acquisition which they make of civil or political privilege. There is an intense sympathy among the people of Berlin for those of Vienna; and in the former city events of much moment are succeeding each other so rapidly, and things in general are becoming so serious, that an approaching crisis is very generally apprehended. Partial disturbances of the populace frequently occur, and these have become important enough to cause the Minister of the Interior to issue a proclamation requiring the authorities to call out the military immediately, whenever the civic guard do not fulfil their duty speedily and effectively. This proclamation gave great offence, both to the civic guard and the Constituent Assembly. It was regarded as unconstitutional both in form and scirit. General Pruss, has now certainly resigned his position as President of the Council. The King ninated as his successor the Count Von BRANDENBURG, (an aged and morganatic relation.) This nomination gave great offence. Much excitement prevailed in the Assembly, and some of the members declared that the country was in danger. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the King at Potsdam, and present an address to him, remonstrating upon the unacceptableness of this nomination, and the dangers which were apprehended to the country from an administration formed under the auspices of the Count of BRANDEN. nume. It further stated that, if this nomination was persisted in, "melancholy results might be anticipated, both for the capital and the country-results which will remind us of the fate of a neighboring State. Your Majesty was not well informed by your former councillors, if they concealed from you this danger for throne and country. The Ministry contemplated can have no prospect of obtaining a majority in the National Assembly, or of gaining the confidence of the country, and will und ubtedly prove the means of

'bringing the existing excitement to a head." This was

strong and plain language. The address was brought to Pore.

ment, the Parliament House was surrrounded by thousands of armed civic guards, the majority of whom belonged to the create disturbance; the numerous unarmed citizens entering into friendly conversation with the national guard, and all anxiously awaiting the arrival of the deputation from Potsbegging him to receive the deputation. The interview was then granted, and the address read. No answer was returned, and his Majesty was moving away. A member of the deputation, M. Jacobi, then said, "We have been sent here not only to hand the address to your Majesty, but also to give you information respecting the true state of the country. Please your Majesty, grant us an audience ?" The King, nowever, turned away, exclaiming, "No!" when M. Jacost said, "It is the misfortune of kings that they will not hear the truth." His Majesty then left the room. The communication of these circumstances created great

ensation in the Assembly. At a later period of the evening his Majesty privately declared that "he did not give an arswer because he did not think it constitutional to reply to the address, in the absence of his responsible Ministers." then stated in the Assembly that a majority of the deputation and feeding. It is a great pity that the procession is not so told M. Jacobi that he had no right to speak as he did. That gentleman defended himself by observing that he waited some ime after reading the address before he used the words attributed to him, and that as no one spoke he thought it was his duty and part of his mission to do so. He added, that it was not an answer to the address which he requested of the King, frippery and finery, which any sober-minded American citizen but an audience, which the Deputies were justified in requesting. The Assembly had a very stormy debate. The King's answer was received in the afternoon's session; it was in effect, "that he thought a Cabinet composed by the Count VOR BRANDENBURG Would be the most advantageous for Prussia." Thus the King and the Assembly have expressed directly opposite opinions. It must not be inferred, however, that his Majesty will carry things to an extreme; he will yield, as usual, with a bad grace; in other words, the Count of BRANDENBURG will be allowed, by his royal relative, to tender his resignation. In fact, it is said that he has already done so, and that M. GRAHOW, late President of the Assem- BEAUMONT, the French Minister, was of the true procybly, has been called upon to form a new Cabinet. The resolt of the ministerial crisis is anxiously awaited. Meantime the members of the Left Centre of the Assembly and the democratical clubs have publicly expressed their thanks to M. Jacobi for his conduct. The members of the Left drew up a declaration that it was necessary to appoint a commission of members of the Constituent Assembly respecting the measures found who can undergo these huge trencher labors, and yet to be taken "in the present frightful and dangerous state of remain shrewd, capable men of business. the country." This proposition was, however, negatived by vote of 114 to 21. The Times of this morning says : "As the case now stands, the Prussian monarchy is drifting to destruction without a hand to save it. Even the talents of the King have conspired with his foibles to accelerate his ened, and it is impossible that the National Assembly st Berlin and the King of Prussia should exist together."

There is not much new from France this week. The new Constitution has been definitively adopted, and it is to be inaugurated with much pomp and ceremony on Sunday next, the 12th instant The Constitution was adopted in the Assembly by a vote of 739 against 30. M. THIERS has declar ed that he will not accept office under Louis NA POLEON. The party of the Institute has adopted General CAVAIGNAC as their candidate for the Presidency. The club of the Rue de Poictiers has declined nominating any candidate, and the members will, of course, act according to their individual opinions. A the funds are falling from day to day with frightful rapidity. It is in vain to speculate upon the cause. Judging from the report of M. BASTIDE, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the of Posen. She has the best relations with those Germanic States which had adopted democratic institutions. She has brought the war in Sicily to a termination. Her mediation has been accepted in Northern Italy, where difficulties had results might be expected from the renewed negotiations, which had been suspended in consequence of the insurrec-We have no wish to diminish the which France has had in these good works, but we think hat English mediation was not without effect in some of them; and that Russia and perhaps Sweden had something to do with the Schleswig business.

The new Archbishop of Paris is about to issue a circular the clergy of France, enjoining them to support General CAVAIGNAC at the approaching election. This will be an inpopular measure, and very likely to injure the cause which is intended to aid.

Spain has taken the first step in the important measure aternal improvement, by the opening of the first railroad in the country, that from Barcelona to Mataro, a distance of about thirty miles. Various skirmishes had taken place beween the Queen's troops and the insurgents under Cabrers enerally to the advantage of the former.

From ITALT we hear of commotions in various parts Lombardy. The insurrection against Austrian rule is very formidable in the neighborhood of the Lake of Como, and in Bergamo, and other places. Naples also appears to be very nsettled, and Genoa far from tranquil. We have not seen the name of CHARLES ALBERT nor that of Pope Pics in the ournals of the week. But if negotiations for the arrangement of all difficulties between Italy and Austria are in so fair a train as Mr. BASTIDE reports them to be, the best thing that his Majesty of Sardinia and his Holiness of Rome can

do is to be still and quiet. In GREAT BRITAIN all is tranquil; and, independent of the ufferings of the poor, now much increased by the cold weaher, and a diminution of employment, all might be pronounced to be prosperous. This is, however, a most serious deluction, and the amount of it cannot be appreciated by your full-fed, well-clothed, and warmly-sheltered population. The Cholers does not make any rapid progress among us; a few deaths from that disease are reported every day; but the total amount of deaths in London, from all causes, does not equal the average of the last five years at the same period. We must also make a deduction from the prosperous side of the account for certain railroad speculations; since undertakings whose aggregate cost was estimated at 40 millions sterling, and upon all of which deposites have been paid, are declared to be mere hoaxes, and totally worthless. A union is about to take place between three of the principal main lines of raiload, which will give a monopoly of the means of transit into the hands of a single company. Parliament will, most likely, have to interfere, to protect the public from the effects of this monopoly.

There is little novelty in the theatrical world, although n fewer than eight principal theatres are now open every night in the metropolis, besides innumerable minor houses, where he drama is presented on an humbler scale. The New Month-Magazine, when treating upon theatricals, says, "At lary-le-boacthere is no longer the old attachment to the 'legitimate,' save when the lovely Mrs. Mowarr steps in to the escae of the ideal and the poetic.".

A decided improvement has taken place in the one of the principal public journals when speaking of the United States. The Times, it is true, now and then has an article more famous for smart writing than truth, and in which a fact is sacrificed or tortured for the sake of antithesis; and Punch, if it be worth while to notice such a licensed and insignificant libeller, has occasionally a caricature illustration of your manners and institutions, in which ignorance is more predominant than wit, and illiberality usurps the place of legitimate satire. With these exceptions the London press may be pronounced quite as liberal and just towards the United States as it is towards any other country. There is

ne of popular rights, than the fatal culty; the Assembly meantime continuing its session, but the Maximilia d'Este. The inner city, and them. Hitherto the Imperial Government of the 3d. During the night, and up to the adjournment of the 3d. During the night, and up to the adjournment of the 3d. During the night, and up to the adjournment of the 3d. During the night, and up to the adjournment of the 3d. During the night, and up to the adjournment of the 3d. During the night, and up to the adjournment of the 3d. During the night, and up to the adjournment of the 3d. During the night, and up to the adjournment of the 3d. During the night, and up to the adjournment of the 3d. During the night, and up to the adjournment of the 3d. During the night, and up to the adjournment of the 3d. During the night, and up to the adjournment of the suburbs, presents in several places a picture of destruction. Since yesterday the communication by mail commenced, and it is hoped that the gates of the city expect to have many a sharp-nibbed pen dipped in gall, to be wielded against you.

There is little new in Literature except two or three good ovels-such as the Two Baronesses, by H. C. ANDERSON, and " Mary Barton, a Tale of Manchester Life." This last is spoken of in very high terms. As an important scientific tity of oil produced. Surely this will be a stimulus to Entomological studies, a branch of natural history so important from its connexion with agriculture.

NOVEMBER 10 .- There is no foreign news of importance this morning. M. LEDRU ROLLIN'S manifesto, as candidate for the Presidency, was expected to appear yesterday. Gen. Cavaignac will publish his on Sunday. That of Prince Louis will not appear until after the other two. The latter still has the best promise of success, but not so good as he had a week ago. The Austrian Diet at Vienna has dissolved itself. Nothing new from PRUS-SIA OF ITALY.

Yesterday was the annual inauguration of the Lord Mayo of London, and it was commemorated with all its usual foolery far reformed as to be more in unison with modern feeling Why could not something symbolical of the commerce, indu try, and pursuits of this great city be introduced into this pro cession, instead of unmeaning men in armor, sword bearers lumbering state coaches, and footmen bedizzened out with would be ashamed to clothe himself in ? And why could not the expense of the civic dinner, with its 1,250 pints of "real turtle," have been dedicated to the wants of the poor, and to the filling them with a comfortable meal, instead of increasing the gouty habits and tendencies of many who partook of i It seems that in this age of change, the civic authorities of London are to be unchangeable. The Lord Mayor's day of 1848 differs little, if any thing, from that immortalized in the "Dunciad"—the broad furs and broad faces are as warm,

The oratory at this dinner, with the exception of the speech of M. GUSTAVE DE dosy, composing, tranquillizing kind, worthy of a Lord Mayor's dinner, and admirably calculated to promote quie digestion. London is governed by means of eating. The real onerous duties of the civic functionaries are all comprised in this one item-eating; and it is no slight testimony to the innate strength of English intellects that individuals can be

SIEGE AND CAPITULATION OF VIENNA.

The latest accounts from Vienna come down to the 4th instant. The city fell on the 31st. On ruin. Jacobi has raised the cry that "the country is in that day the Imperial troops had penetrated into the danger,' and he says the truth ; for the monarchy is threat | interior of the town, having first possessed themselves of the suburbs.

Till the 28th ultimo, six days were vainly consumed in endeavoring to bring the Viennese to submission. Among Windischgratz's conditions imposed on the city, was the disarming of the populace and remnants of the academical le gion-remnants consisting of desperate young men-Walla chians, Turks, Poles, Italians, Gallicians, and Germansmany without the means of returning home, many reckles many without the means of techning index, the sort of the-atrical sovereignty, which they had assumed. To these de-mands, the Town Council, the only authority recognised by the imperial general, replied, that neither the Senate of the Academy, nor the heads of trades, nor masters of operatives, had the power to enforce or even demand obedien fore, if the Field Marshal insisted upon submission, he must come himself and enforce his demand. To this half truth half irony, Windischgratz replied, on the 27th, at night, that financial crisis appears to be rapidly approaching in France; he was not disposed to compromise his people in street fight-the funds are falling from day to day with frightful rapidity. and then decide upon the fate of the city.

On the 27th the range of the Imperial batteries was tried report of M. Bastine, the Minister of Foreign Allairs, the position of France with respect to other countries could not well be better. "She has aided," says the Minister, "in the solution of the Schleswig difficulty. She has induced is Russia to give a separate administration to the Grand Duchy of Darwell She has talking with those Germanic. upon the suburbs, and, as the city continued obstinate, the up on the Wieden, Mariabelf, and Schottenfeld suburbs, and the Viennese resisted his advance at every point with the m determined bravery. Urged on by the Polish propagand within the walls, headed by General Bem, those of doub has been accepted in Northern Italy, where difficulties had only arisen as to the place of conference; and that the best results might be expected from the renewed negotiations, position beyond the glacis which divides the inner city from the suburbs, at a distance of only two hundred to four huned steps from the wall of the inner city.

On the 29th a truce was agreed upon, which extended to the following day at noon. Then the Hungarians, who had crossed the frontier, made an attack on the Imperial troops, in which they were assisted by a "sortie" of the they were completely defeated. Accounts in the Bre Zeitung, dated Breslau, October 31, state that the Hunga Petiting, dated Dressau, October 31, state that the Hungarians, eighteen thousand men strong, attacked the left wing of Windischgratz's and the right of Jellachich's army. Messenhauser made a sally from a gate in the vicinity of the Red Tower. The Hungarians, however, it was said, were completely routed, and driven into the Danube. It was reported that soon after the commencement of the battle a great part of the Hungarian troops went over to the Austrian army, among others the regiment of Lichtenstein.

The struggle in the streets of Vienna was of short dura-

the whole town was in possession of the Imperial troop

on the 1st November.

It was on the evening of the 31st that the Imperial troop made their first entrance into the inner town, after having ta-ken all the faubourgs. White flags were displayed on the bastions, and, in consequence, the troops advanced, but were received with a discharge of firearms. Thereupon the bombardment recommenced with grenades and shells. At this ourdment recommenced with grenades and shells. At this moment the palace and the library took fire. Some say that the fire was not caused by the grenades, but that the people did jt. After the bombardment the city capitulated, and the troops occupied the castle, the Karnthner Strasse, the St. Stephan's Platz, and here they were fired on by the populace from the windows of the houses. The soldiers broke open the Burster and Verentherster. the Burgthor and Karnthnerthor, and they took the castle b The flames were seen rising above the cupola of th library, and on the 1st instant efforts were made to extinguish the fire, and hopes were entertained of saving the manuscript and the most valuable books. The students held out the long est in that part of the town in which the university is situated on the 1st they were still in possession of the barracks of Salzgrier; the university was entered by the Imperial troops, and at noon these barracks were taken by assault, and many prisoners made of the students.

Several hundreds of the insurgents had been arrested Several hundreds of the insurgents had been arrested. Prince Windischgratz published a peoclamation, in which he declared that the conditions he had previously proposed were null and void, in consequence of the capitulation having been violated. The academic legion was declared to be forever dissolved. The National Guard is disbanded for a term not dissolved. dissolved. The National Guard is disbanded for a term not specified. All newspapers and clube are suspended. It is forbidden for more than ten persons to assemble in the streets. Domiciliary visits are being made to discover depots of arms, and all persons not natives of the city are arrested. The Diet is prorogued, and Prince Windischgratz has declared it to be an illegal assembly. The deputies assembled on the previous day, but Prince Felix Schwartzenberg expelled them and occupied the hall with troops. It is said that a new Ministry has been formed, of which Baron Wessemberg is the President, without a portfolio: Prince Felix Schwartzenberg, Mindent, without a portfolio; Prince Felix Schwartzenberg, Min-ister for Foreign Affairs; Bach, of the Interior; Buchner, War; Heifert, Public Instruction; Brack, Commerce. The gates of the city are closed, and all communication with the faubourgs is cut off. The fire had been extinguished in the palace, where it caused but little injury. The books in the imperial library had been saved. The German troops remained in the city, and the remainder had been sent in pursuit of the Hungarians. It is said that Dr. Chutte had been arrested at Klostenberg, and Kuster at Lintz. Gen. Bemhad escaped, ut his aid-de-camp had been arrested.

The Breslau Gazette of the 4th instant states that perfect tranquillity had been restored at Vienna, in consequence of the excellent discipline established by Prince Windischgratz, who had ordered that some soldiers should be shot for having pil-laged the inhabitants. The leader of the Academic Legion had been arrested, together with an aid-de-camp of General Messenhauser. Gen. Cordon had been appointed Governo

the city. Letters from Lintz of the 2d, published in the Aug-burg azette of the 4th instant, confirm the news of the defeat the Hungarian army, which consisted of 15,000 men, for the most part irregular troops. The rout was complete. The Hungarians were scattered, and compelled to cross the frontier in the greatest confusion.

The Breslauer Zeitung, under date Vienna the 3d instant,

ontains the following statements:

The Diet has dissolved itself, as on Monday last there were

will soon be opened. Nothing was known of the sentences passed on those who took part in the late insurrection. Most of the prisoners are in the barracks and at the headquarters.

VIENNA, Nov. 3 .- The spirits of the Viennese, of all parties, are quite cast down. The state of siege will not be so lenient as at Frankfort and Cologne. The soldiers occupy all the streets and public places. The Croats have pillaged the faubourgs. It is not true, as asserted, that the people set dam. The officer in waiting upon the King stated to the deputation, when it applied for an audience, that his Majesty had not, since March last, received any deputation, except in the presence of his responsible ministers; but that his Majesty ravages, have so far been successful as to make an averages, have so far been successful as to make an averages, have so far been successful as to make an averages, have so far been successful as to make arrests. Lists of proscription are being circulated, in which appear some Radical journalists and officers of the Academic Legion. Several, it is said, are already arrested, and others have killed themselves in despair. The system of espionage is extensively carried on. No one can leave the

town, the Deputies even being refused passports.

Yesterday Jellachich made a triumphant procession through the city, at the head of his "Red Mantles." The appearance The appearance of these soldiers in their chequered uniform caused a very disagreeable impression.

The damage caused by the fire and the bombardment ! been much exaggerated. Nothing certain is yet known as to the number of the killed on the side of the Viennese. It is said to amount to as many as 1,500. The army has also lost a great number of soldiers, and many officers, but it is forbidden to the officers to disclose the amount.

The Common Council issued a proclamation on the 4th notifying the fact that Windischgratz had made the restoration of the free intercourse between the city and the suburbs de-pendent on the apprehension of the following five proscribed individuals, Pulsky, Bem, Messenhauser, Fenneberg, and Schutte. The Council accordingly enjoins those who may be harboring those persons to deliver them up within six hours,

under pain of being brought before a court-martial. Private letters from Vienna, of the 4th, state that the excitement consequent upon the entry of Imperial troope, and the late rebellion, had considerably subsided; and there was so strong a feeling of returning confidence that it was expected the Bourse would soon re-open, and business be re-commenced. The payment of commercial bills falling due up to the 20th November, had been deferred one month.

PROM THE LONDON TIMES OF NOVEMBER 8.

For a space of twenty-four days the city of Vienna r mained in the hands of the insurgents. No supreme au thority existed but that of the Diet, and in the Diet few mem of the revolution.) Messenhauser, the commandant of the na-tional guard, and the armed students. But nothing can be more obscure at present than the whole history of this pro-tracted struggle. We neither know by whom, nor by what means, nor for what purpose, it was so pertinaciously carried on. In the whole course of events since the 6th of October no name of eminence on the Liberal side in Austrian politics has ever been put forward by the insurgents. No demands of a practical kind were ever preferred; no definite rallying-cry was raised. Yet by some means or other the extreme party, aided by the Republicans from other parts of Germany, by French and Sardinian emissaries, by Polish and Hungarian malcontents, succeeded in inducing or compelling a very large number of the populace of Vienna to make a defence against the Imperial troops, which would have been he-roic if it had been directed against a foreign enemy. The pro-bability is that the revolutionary party, who had reckoned on more effectual support from Hungary, and had sent out their agents to kindle a general insurrection in the provinces, succeeded in no part of their plan but that of establishing a sor of terrorism in Vienna. The unfortunate inhabitants wer divided between their dread of the terrible chastisement hanging over them for the murder of Latour and the expulsion the imperial family, and the no less formidable evils of a revolutionary dictatorship within their walls. They were kept is ignorance of the temperate proclamations of Prince Wine gratz, whilst a knot of adventurers and desperadoes played the tyrant in the town. The lower orders were doubtless incited by Communist doctrines and by that mixture of fear and au-dacity which makes an ignorant people rush from the grasp of law into the horrors of anarchy. But such is the ignorance and infatuation of a populace in this state of confusion, that it is probable not one man in ten knew for what he

shting.

Although the battle was sharply fought during the whole the 28th, and a cannonade which is described as incessant was directed against the barricades, the loss of life and the destruction of property will probably be far less than is at first supposed, and in particular less than that sustained by the people of Paris during the days of June, when the actual con-flict was three or four times as long. Some ravages by fire are to be deplored in the suburbs, and, according to one account, even in the Burg and the imperial library, which are situated within the glacis.

Baron Von Wessemberg sent the following circular to all the Austrian Ambassadors at the German Courts:

"The late events at Vienna have, in Germany, been par y viewed in a wrong light. In order to form a more correct udgment on the subject attention ought to be directed to the "The military operations which, at the present mome:

take place under the walls of Vienna have but one object, namely, the suppression of anarchy and the re-establishment of legal order. It has never entered the thoughts of the Emto realize the chimera put forward under the name of reaction by the anarchical party, much less to conquer for one of the
Austrian nationalities supremacy over the rest. There is no
strife of nationalities, no change of the monarchy into a Sclavonian Austria, as the German press believes, or pretends to believe, but a combat of order against anarchy, of legal author ity, without which no Government can exist, against terror-ism, of preservation against destruction. We cannot but de-nominate it a confusion of ideas, a misconception of facts, if another meaning be given to this combat.

"The revolution has put on a German dress. The German colors have become the colors of the anarchical party. The liberty, the greatness, and the welfare of Germany, the protection of which the Emperor of Austria considers his special duty, are not to be opposed by force of arms, but the measures of his Majesty's Government and army are solely directed against that faction which uses those colors and objects for

its own pernicious designs.

"His majesty the Emperor and his Government are firmly resolved to carry on the combat with all the means at their disposal. These means have been more accurately designated by the manifestoes of the 16th and 19th ultimo. The military measures have already been carried into execution. An army of nearly 90,000 men, commanded by Prince Windischgratz, who has taken his head-quarters at Hetzendorf, is blockading the capital, and I have reason to entertain the hope that th ediate object of those operations will be shortly

"At the same time it has thought fit to transfer the Diet from Vienna, and to convoke it to meet at Kremsier on the 15th of November. BARON VON WESSEMBERG. " OLMULTZ, OCTOBER 26, 1848."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS .- Nov. 10, 1848.

Since the departure of the last steamer we have experience steady demand for cotton from the trade, with some inquiry from speculators. The sales for the week ending this even ing amount to 28, 180 bales, of which 2,700 are on speculation. Of the American descriptions sold, 13,220 are Orleans, at 32 to 51 ; 6,140 Upland at 34 to 41 ; 3,080 Mobile and Alabama at 3 to 32; and 320 Sea Island at 7 to 115d per

We have little or no change to notice in our Corn marke which is very quiet, in consequence of the more favorable accounts of the potato crop in Ireland. Western canal flour is quoted at 29s. 6d. to 30s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 29s. Wheat 7s to 8s 6d per 70 lbs ; Indian corn in fair demand at 34s to 35s per quarter for yellow, and 33s to 34s per quarter for white.

Indian cornmeal 17s 6d per bbl., and for which there only a retail demand. The duty on wheat has now advance ed to 6s per quarter, and that on flour to 3s 71d per bbl. Nothing done in turpentine. Small sales of commo

American rosin are made at 3a 3d per cwt... BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

APPROPRIATE THANKSCIVING .- One hundred and twelve benevolent citizens of Cincinnati, " believing that in the success of the Whig party at the recent Presidential election our country has been greatly blessed, and being desirous of giving such an expression of their gratitude as shall be neither unpleasant to their opponents nor wasteful in expenditure, recommend the raising by subscription a fund of at least \$5,000. as a thank offering, for the benefit of the poor the coming winter," and propose the appointment of a committee of ladie to be the almoners of the fund so raised. In our humble judgment, honest men of all parties mey with propriety contribute to this fund .- Ohio State Journal

Ennors of the Press .- A recent Pruseian paper nounces that "in Copenick a lady's maid shit himself yester-day, from disappointed love." A subsequent number of the paper had the following curious correction: "The notice of a suicide is to be corrected, so far as to say that the event took contains the following statements:

The Diet has dissolved itself, as on Monday last there were only sixty members present. Prince Windischgratz has his beadquarters at Schonbrunn, and Baron Jellschich in the himself." AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

PROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICATURE OF 17TH INSTANT. INTERESTING FROM TAMPICO.-Yesterday we received a copy of El Noticioso, of Tampico, of the 4th instant, and were subsequently favored with the following lucid statement of facts by a gentleman who came passenger on the Oregon, which sailed from Tampico on the 8th instant. It needs not that we should add thereto a single line of our own for the

STATEMENT.

You have ere now been informed that in Tampico the citizens, or national guard, excited by the idea that the troops collecting in that place were in favor of the return of Santa Anna, or making this a pretext, got up an excitement and obliged all the Government troops to leave the place. After the departure of the troops the excitement continued in consethe departure of the troops the excitement continued in consequence of their taking up their quarters at Pueblo Viego, just across the river, and also an announced visit from the Governor of the State, whom they feared would not approve the movement. At last the Governor arrived, and expressed his satisfaction at the decisive step taken, and not only approved all the measures adopted but expressed his determination to all the measures adopted, but expressed his determination to liberate the State from the thraldom of Mexico, and proclaim the independence of the republic of "La Sierra Madr effect this he required some excuse, and has therefore petieffect this he required some excuse, and has therefore pettioned Mexico to grant Tamaulipas a number of privileges, which if refused will cause the outbreak he aims at. The privileges thus asked are absurd, and will not be granted by Mexico: First, a free port, an exemption from all taxes, and an engagement not to allow a Government soldier to enter the State or cross its frontiers, and many other little items of importance for the State. All will be denied by Mexico, and for some time preparations are making to proclaim the indepen-dence of La Sierra Madra. Nueva Leon and part of the State of San Louis are ready for the affair. The excitement is general, and party spirit runs high; great preparations making, and before a month the blow will be struck.

The Government troops are not idle ; but, statioged across The Government troops are not idle; but, statioged across the river, are anxiously awaiting reinforcements, and carrying on intrigues of no small moment. When we left they were only one hundsed strong, but expected a seinforcement of two hundred men, when they intended to stack the city. The Government party had stationed forty men at the bar to prevent the entrance of arms, daily expected from New Orleans, but as the military are in such bad repute it is generally believed the State will succeed in establishing its independence.

leans, but as the military are in such bad repute it is generally believed the State will succeed in establishing its independence. In the State of San Luis a revolutionary party, situated in the range of mountains known as "La Sierra Gorda," and about 1,500 strong, calling themselves "Yankees," although not a single foreigner was among them, had resisted every attempt the Government had made to dislodge them; and in their strongholds are impregnable, and determined to await the declaration of independence of La Sierra Madre, for which they are anxious. Almost all the small towns in the State of San Louis are anxious for the movement, and determined to ouis are anxious for the movement, and determined

take an active part.

This affair, you will remember, was expected to come off a month or two since, and would have succeeded had it not been for the treachery of two or three persons employed and in the secret. One of them, Don Remon de la Torre, turned traitor, and exposed the whole affair to the Government at Mexico. This individual was the first to propose the movement, and was deeply implicated; but, being one of the vilest and most deceifful of all Mexicans, received a bribe and exposed the whole office. the whole affair. He had his accomplices, all of whom pre-fited by turning traitors. The German houses were and ever will be opposed to any thing of the kind; and many of them having expressed themselves in favor of the movement, after making themselves acquainted with the secrets and plans, exposed the whole affair, and used their influence to put it down. In consequence of this unexpected misfortune, the former Governor, Don Vital Fernandez, gave up all hopes; but his successor, the present Governor, Don Jesus Cardenas, has taken the thing in hand and is determined to carry it through.

The opposition thus far are opposed to Americans coming into the country to aid the revolutionery movement, as they mselves acquainted with the secrets and plans, ex-

into the country to aid the revolutionary movement, as they are afraid of their influence, and think they themselves will be overrun, and eventually sink into insignificance. This fear has spread itself to such an extent that even many of the party dependence have imbibed the idea; and even the Governor, out of respect for this general fear, has promised not to ask aid from Americans, although he is desirous to procure it. They think they can achieve their independence alone, had they a sufficient number of arms, which they hourly expect but the Governor knows too well the character of his countrymen to confide much in them, and is determi first step is taken, to invite immigration on the most liberal principles, to aid in the general struggle.

It may be remembered same who proclaimed the independence of the Republic of the Rio Grande in 1837 and placed himself at its head as President, but was afterwards deserted by Canales and others of sident, but was afterwards deserted by Canales and others of his party, and had to succumb. His views are very liberal, but he is so surrounded by spies and traitors that he cannot act as he would. His Secretary, Dr. Don Ramon Valdes, is playing a double game, and has highly compromised all parties; consequently the Governor finds himself in a sad predicament, and too farcompromised to back out; but he places great reliance on the national guard and some of the most influential capitalists, who promise to stand by him to the last. The fact is, intrigues are rife and a decisive blow will be struck in a few days. Either the Governor and two or three others deep in the plot, through the treachery of the Secretary, Valdes, and Don Ramon de la Torre, will be delivered over to the and Don Ramon de la Torre, will be delivered over to the Government treops and sent to Mexico, or the rev succeed and the independence be proclaimed. In this case American emigration will be looked for and invited, and we shall have on our frontiers a sister republic, expecting our assistance and demanding our grea true statement of the condition of Tampic

Mexican Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.

MEXICO, OCTOBER 31, 1848. GENTLEMEN . All is quiet here. Revolutions are not talked of now as a thing to be expected as a matter of course, thanks to the energy and iron-will of Gen. ARISTA, the Secretary of War. He is the soul of the Government, and fully redeems it from the charge of imbecility. Since the lesson taught by the summary justice dealt upon Jarauta and his companions, it is hard to screw up Mexican courage to the point of daring his vengeance. There are bright hopes in store for this beautiful country while such men are at the helm of State.

Don Luis De La Rosa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, accompanies Mr. CLIF-FORD to Washington. The friends of peace will welcome him as the man whose influence controlled the decision of Congress in favor of the treaty. But for him the American army would be still " revelling" here-God save the mark !a pro consular government would now be executing the edicts of the imperial authority, and Mexico blotted from the catalogue of nations. You will find him a plain unassuming gentleman, a profound scholar, liberal in his policy, free from bigotry in religion, and an ardent admirer of American institutions. He has read Cooper, Irving, Prescott, and others of our distinguished authors, in Spanish, Italian, and French. and looks forward with delight to the honor of a personal acquaintance. He has a few rare specimens of Mexican antiquities for the author of the "Conquest of Mexico," and, when I told him that poor PRESCOTT was blind, I know no whether he was most overwhelmed with sorrow or astonish-

VIRGINIA GOLD .- The Richmond Enquirer says that recent and extensive discoveries of deposites of gold have been made in Louisa county. It says :

"A late discovery on the land of Mr. Boxley, conducted by Messrs. Rawlins & Fisher, is said to surpass the mines of South America. The place is called 'Ally Cooper's,' about two miles southwest of the north branch of the Pamunkey river. Mr. Rawlins, the lucky finder, washed in a small pan in a few hours (not exceeding seven) between three and four hundred pennyweights, (94 cents to the pwt.) Mr. F. has also discovered a very rich mine at Tinder's, with the prospect of an extensive denosite or wein. pect of an extensive deposite or vein.
"The mine of Mr. T. B. Harris, wrought by Mr. G. W.

risher, continues to yield richly, and a few hands are collecting from \$100 to \$175 per day. A few days since we saw a large bar of gold, weighing about 500 dwt., from the White Walnut Mine, said to be exceedingly rich."

PROSPERITY LOOKING UP .- A friend informs us that the Pomeroy Rolling Mill will commence operations on to day. This is but the commencement of prosperity which will follow the triumphant election of the people's man, Old Zack. The strong energies of this great nation have been so long prostrated by the mildew of Locofoco misrule, that now, as the surof prosperity blazes out, under the guidance of Whig success, the slumbering resources of the country are at once brought into requisition; and ere the coming four years shall have rolled around, every department of industry and labor will present a spectacle that will gladden the heart of the patriot-A thousand shouts for Old Zack and the country!
[Cincinnati Chronicle.

A DELICATE HINT .- The Secretary of the Navy recently received a letter, in a lady's handwriting, which enclosed the announcement, cut from a newspaper, of the marriage of a young officer in the Navy, and a reference to the twenty-fourth chapter of Deuteronomy and the fifth verse, which is as

"When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business; but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken."